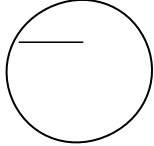
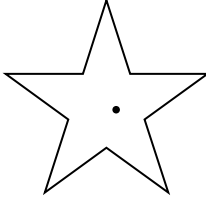










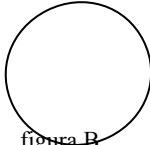



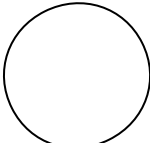



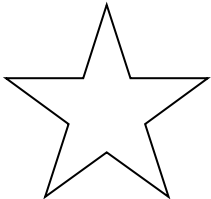


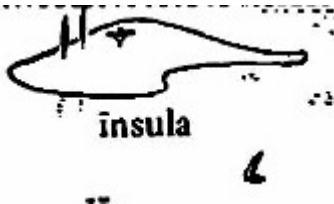








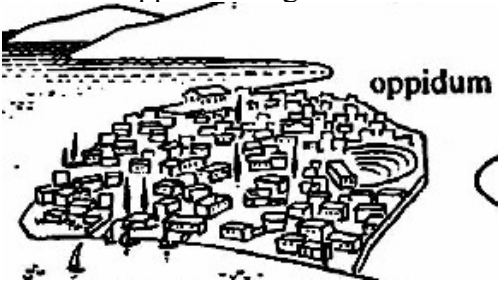

VOCABULARIUM LATĪNUM VERBĪS ATQUE IMAGINIBUS EXPLICĀTUM

Cap. I

VOCABULUM SŌLUM (AUT CUM IMAGINE)	IMĀGO VERBĪS EXPLICĀTA
<p>in</p>  <p>in circulō linea est</p> <p><i>nota bene: in + ablatīvus</i> (si quaestio est: ubi?)</p>	 <p>in stellā est punctum</p> <p>in Baeticā sunt Gades et Corduba</p> 
<p>et</p> <p>luna et sol</p>  <p><small>xarleen.wordpress.com</small></p>	<p>discipulus et magister</p> 
<p>quoque</p>	<p><i>exemplum primum: M et P litterae Latīnae sunt.</i> <i>D quoque littera Latīna est.</i></p> <p><i>exemplum secundum: oppidum et insula vocabula sunt;</i> <i>fluvius quoque vocabulum est.</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>figura A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>figura B</p> </div> </div> <p><i>exemplum tertium:</i> <i>figura A triangulum est. figura B</i></p>

	triangulum quoque est.
quid?	<div></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">- quid est?- triangulum est.</div> <div></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">- quid est?- formīca est</div>
sed	<div><div> formīca A</div><div> formīca B</div></div> <div><p>formīca A magna est. formīca B est parva. formīca B non est magna, sed parva est. formīca A non est parva, sed magna est.</p></div> <div><div> figura A</div><div> figura B</div></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">- figura A est triangulum- figura B <u>non</u> est triangulum, sed circulus est.</div> <div><div></div><div></div><div>Sicilia insula est.</div></div>

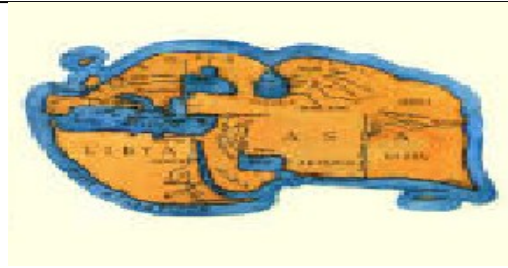
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estne Italia insula? - Italia <u>non</u> insula, sed paeninsula est. <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Figura A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Figura B</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - figura A est triangulum, sed figura B est circulus. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>formīca A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>formīca B</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - formīca A magna est, sed formīca B est parva.
<p>magnus, magna, magnum, adi. ↔ parvus, parva, parvum, adi. (Nota bene: ↔ = contrarium)</p> <p>magnus↔parvus</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">educima.com</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>stella prīma</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>stella secunda</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">stella prīma magna est stella secunda non magna, sed parva est.</p>
<p>insula, -ae, subst. fem.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">cafeytren.com</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insula parva est. - in insulā sunt tres arbores. - Australia magna insula est.

	 <p>- in parvā insulā castellum est</p> 
<p>fluvius, ī, subst., m.</p>  <p>conmishijos.com</p>	<p>Nīlus fluvius in Africā est.</p>  <p>in fluviō parva insula est</p> 
<p>oppidum, ī, subst. n.</p>  <p>co.kalipedia.com</p>	<p>- oppidum magnum est</p>  <p>in oppidō est theatrum murī sunt circa oppidum</p>  <p>bellera.cat</p>
<p>ōceanus, -ī, subst., m.</p>	<p>ōceanus est magnus</p>

in terrā sunt magnī ōceanī



go.hrw.com



imperium, ī, subst., n.

Imperium Romānum magnum est



Imperium Romānum est in Eurōpā, in Āfricā et in Āsiā

Italia et Hispānia in **Imperiō** Rōmānō sunt.
Gallia quoque in **Imperiō** Rōmānō est.

- **ne**

- Roma in Hispania est? = est**ne** Roma in Hispania?
- sunt multae insulae in Graecia? = sunt**ne** multae insulae in Graeciā?

num

- **num** Imperium Romānum parvum est?
- Imperium Romānum non parvum, sed magnum est!
- **num** Australia insula parva est?
- Australia non est insula parva, sed insula magna est!

provincia, -ae, subst. fem.



es.asterix.com










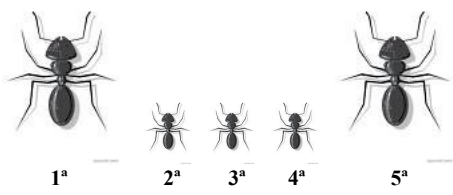
annō a.C.n. L, tota Gallia **provincia** Romāna est... totane?

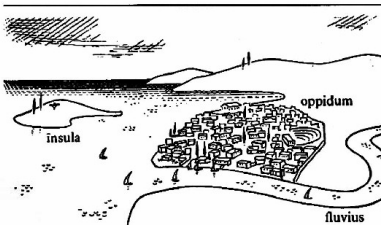





Italia est **provincia** Romāna...

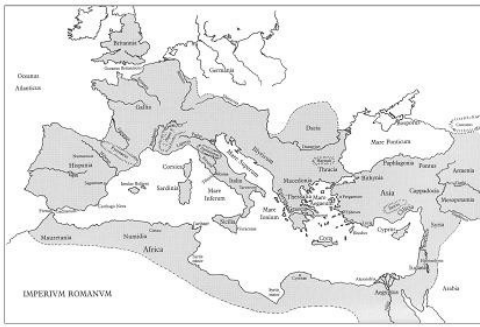



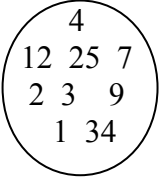
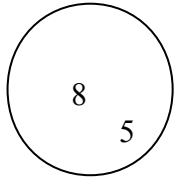


Hispania quoque **provincia** Rōmāna est

<p>unus, una, unum: 1 / I</p> <p>duo, duae, duo: 2 / II</p> <p>tres, tria: 3 / III</p> <p>quattuor: 4 / IV</p> <p>quinque: 5 / V</p> <p>sex: 6 / VI</p> <p>septem: 7 / VII</p> <p>octo: 8 / VIII</p> <p>novem: 9 / IX</p> <p>decem: 10 / X</p> <p>... centum: 100 / C</p> <p>... mille: 1.000 / M</p>	<div><p>unus oculus: </p><p>una insula: </p><p>unum oppidum: </p><p>duo oculi: </p><p>duae insulae: </p><p>duo oppida: </p><p>tres oculi: </p><p>tres stellae: </p><p>tria puncta: ● ● ●</p></div>																																									
<table><tr><th>m.</th><th>f.</th><th>n.</th></tr><tr><td>prīmus,</td><td>prīma,</td><td>prīmum:</td></tr><tr><td>secundus,</td><td>secunda,</td><td>secundum:</td></tr><tr><td>tertius,</td><td>tertia,</td><td>tertium:</td></tr><tr><td>quartus,</td><td>quarta,</td><td>quartum:</td></tr><tr><td>quintus,</td><td>quinta,</td><td>quintum:</td></tr><tr><td>sextus,</td><td>sexta,</td><td>sextum:</td></tr><tr><td>septimus,</td><td>septima,</td><td>septimum:</td></tr><tr><td>octāvus,</td><td>octāva,</td><td>octāvum:</td></tr><tr><td>nōnus,</td><td>nōna,</td><td>nōnum:</td></tr><tr><td>decimus,</td><td>decima,</td><td>decimum:</td></tr></table>	m.	f.	n.	prīmus,	prīma,	prīmum:	secundus,	secunda,	secundum:	tertius,	tertia,	tertium:	quartus,	quarta,	quartum:	quintus,	quinta,	quintum:	sextus,	sexta,	sextum:	septimus,	septima,	septimum:	octāvus,	octāva,	octāvum:	nōnus,	nōna,	nōnum:	decimus,	decima,	decimum:	<div><p>(Nota bene: formīca : )</p><div></div><p>prīma formīca magna est secunda formīca est parva tertia quoque, et quarta, formīcae parvae sunt quinta formīca magna est</p><table><tr><td>1.000</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>5.000</td></tr><tr><td>(numerus prīmus)</td><td>(numerus secundus)</td><td>(numerus tertius)</td><td>(numerus quartus)</td></tr></table><ul style="list-style-type: none">- prīmus numerus magnus est- numerus secundus et tertius parvī sunt.- et quartus numerus magnus est.<p>- <i>insula</i> - <i>fluviu</i>s - <i>νησος</i> - <i>ποταμός</i> (vocabulum prīmum)(vocabulum secundum)(vocabulum tertium)(vocabulum quartum)</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">- prīmum vocabulum Latīnum est- secundum quoque vocabulum Latīnum est- tertium vocābulum est Graecum- et vocabulum quartum Graecum est</div>	1.000	3	2	5.000	(numerus prīmus)	(numerus secundus)	(numerus tertius)	(numerus quartus)
m.	f.	n.																																								
prīmus,	prīma,	prīmum:																																								
secundus,	secunda,	secundum:																																								
tertius,	tertia,	tertium:																																								
quartus,	quarta,	quartum:																																								
quintus,	quinta,	quintum:																																								
sextus,	sexta,	sextum:																																								
septimus,	septima,	septimum:																																								
octāvus,	octāva,	octāvum:																																								
nōnus,	nōna,	nōnum:																																								
decimus,	decima,	decimum:																																								
1.000	3	2	5.000																																							
(numerus prīmus)	(numerus secundus)	(numerus tertius)	(numerus quartus)																																							

<p>numerus, -ī, subst., m.</p> <p>2</p> <p>numerus est</p> <p>4 5</p> <p>6</p> <p>numerī quoque sunt</p>	<p>numerus Romānus: C</p> <p>numerus Arabicus: 100</p> <p>numerus 1 parvus est</p> <p>numerus 1.000 magnus est</p> <p>numerī Romāni et Arabicī:</p> <table><tr><td>Numerus Romanus:</td><td>I</td><td>V</td><td>X</td><td>L</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>M</td></tr><tr><td>Numerus Arabicus:</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>50</td><td>100</td><td>500</td><td>1000</td></tr></table>	Numerus Romanus:	I	V	X	L	C	D	M	Numerus Arabicus:	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
Numerus Romanus:	I	V	X	L	C	D	M										
Numerus Arabicus:	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000										
<p>littera, -ae, subst., fem.</p> <p>G</p> <p>connishijos.com</p>	<p>R littera Latīna est</p> <p>V quoque littera Latina est</p> <p>R, V, S, L, litterae Latīnae sunt.</p> <p>Γ littera Graeca est.</p> <p>Γ, Δ, Θ, Ω litterae Graecae sunt</p>																
<p>vocabulum, -ī, subst., n.</p> <p>vox</p> <p>vocabulum “vox”</p>	<p><i>insula</i> vocabulum est, <i>oppidum</i> vocabulum quoque est.</p> <p><i>oppidum</i>, <i>et</i>, <i>sed</i>, <i>duo</i>, <i>est</i>, <i>magnus</i>, <i>fluvius</i> vocabula sunt.</p> <p><i>insula</i>, vocabulum Latīnum est.</p> <p>νῆσος vocabulum Graecum est.</p>																
<p>capitulum, -ī, subst., n.</p> <p>CAPITVLVM PRIMVM</p>  <p>IMPERIVM ROMANVM</p> <p>Rōma in Italiā est. Italia in Eurōpā est. Graecia in</p>	<p>in librō <i>FAMILIA ROMĀNA</i> sunt XXXV capitula.</p> <p>vocabulum “<i>quoque</i>” in capitulō prīmō est:</p> <p>Rōma in Italiā est. Italia in Eurōpā est. Graecia in Eurōpā est. Italia et Graecia in Eurōpā sunt. Hispānia quoque in Eurōpā est. Hispānia et Italia et Graecia in Eurōpā sunt.</p>																

<p>syllaba, -ae, subst. fem.</p> <p><i>Ger-ma-ni-g</i></p> <p>syllabae</p>	<p>in vocābulō <i>insula</i> sunt tres syllabae:</p> <p>syllaba prīma est: <i>in</i></p> <p>syllaba secunda est: <i>su</i></p> <p>syllaba tertia est: <i>la</i></p> <p>in-su-la</p>
<p>exemplum, -ī, subst., n.</p>	<p>in linguā latīnā litterae sunt, et eae sunt numerī quoque.</p> <p>exemplum: I est littera <i>i</i> et numerus <i>unus</i></p> <p>in capitulō prīmō sunt multa vocabula:</p> <p>exempla: <i>insula, fluuius, oppidum, quoque...</i></p>
<p>pensum, ī, subst., n.</p> <p>PENSVM C Ubi est Rōma? Estne Sparta in Italiā? Ubi est Italia?</p>	<p>CAPITVLVM I PENSVM A</p> <p><u>Nīlus fluuij__ est. Nīlus et Rhēnus fluui__.</u></p> <p>in librō FAMILIA ROMĀNA sunt multa pensa</p> <p>discipulī pensa <i>absolvunt</i>:</p> <p>Nilus fluuius est. Nīlus et Rhenus fluuiī sunt...</p>
<p>Graecus, -a, -um, adi.</p> <p>litterae Graecae</p>  <p>taringa.net</p>	<p>Lemnos insula Graeca est</p>  <p><i>Nῆσος</i> vocabulum Graecum est</p>
<p>Rōmānus, -a, -um, adi.</p>	<p>Hispania provincia Romāna est</p>  <p>Imperium Romānum magnum est.</p>

	
Latīnus, -a, -um	D, R, V, S, litterae Latīnae sunt insula ... vocabulum Latīnum est
<p>multī, -ae, -a</p>  <p>in Italiā sunt multa oppida</p>	<p>in Graeciā sunt multae insulae</p>  <p>in Germaniā multī fluvii sunt</p> 
<p>paucī, -ae, -a, adi.</p> <p>paucī ↔ multī</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>B</p>  </div> </div> <p>In circulo A multī numerī sunt! Sed in circulo B sunt paucī numerī!</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>..... multa puncta</p> <p>... pauca puncta</p> <p>(Nota bene: → = sagitta)</p> <p>→→→→→→→→→→</p> <p>→→→→→→→→→→</p> <p>→→→→→→→→→→ : multae sagittae!</p> <p>→ → : paucae sagittae!</p>

